BookletChart

Boston Harbor

(NOAA Chart 13270)



A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

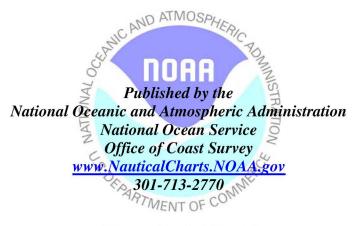
- ☑ Complete, reduced scale nautical chart
- ✓ Print at home for free
- ☑ Up to date with all Notices to Mariners
- ☑ United States Coast Pilot excerpts
- ✓ Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.

Approximate Page Index

4 5 6 7 8 9

10 11 12 13 14 15

Home Edition (not for sale)



What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart[™]?

This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



[Coast Pilot 1, Chapter 11 excerpts]

(3) **Boston Harbor**, the largest seaport in New England, includes all the tidewater lying within a line from the southern extremity of Deer Island to Point Allerton, about 4 miles to the southeastward. Numerous dangers lie in the approaches to the harbor. The northeastern approach is obstructed by islands and shoals which extend 4 miles from the entrance; between them are the dredged channels which lead into the harbor. In the southeastern approach, broken ground extends as much as

3 miles from shore. The approaches are marked by a number of powerful lights, and the principal dangers are buoyed.

(21) **Winthrop Beach** lies along the shore just northward of Winthrop Head. About 0.2 mile off and parallel to Winthrop Beach is a breakwater about 0.4 mile long which is bare several feet at the highest tides and is

fairly prominent. Small craft moor behind the breakwater; there are no landings or facilities.

(23) Finns Ledge, covered 25 feet, lies on the western side of the entrance to Boston North Channel, the principal approach to the harbor. The ledge, marked by a lighted bell buoy, is at the outer end of shoal ground covered less than 36 feet. The shoal ground extends about 2 miles northeastward from Deer Island. Careful navigation is required in the channel entrance, especially when incoming and outgoing vessels meet. (31) From Point Allerton the shore extends westward for 2 miles to Windmill Point, which is marked by a light and fog signal. The Coast Guard has a boathouse on the southern side of Windmill Point and another about 0.3 mile eastward of the point at the Point Allerton Coast Guard Station. Telegraph Hill, 1 mile west of Point Allerton, is about 100 feet high and is marked by a stone tower with a conical top; the town of Hull is on the western slopes of the hill.

(44) **Georges Island** is about 1.6 miles west-southwestward of Boston Light and 0.8 mile north-northwestward across Nantasket Roads from Windmill Point. The island is the site of historic **Fort Warren** and has several other buildings on it. A State recreation park is on the island, and a State landing is in a protected basin at the wharf on the west shore of the island. Daytime berthing and a limited amount of water are available. A seasonal ferry runs from the Boston waterfront to this wharf and from here to several nearby islands and to Boston.

(50) **Boston North Channel** leads from Broad Sound to President Roads from the northeastward. It is the principal entrance to Boston Harbor. A Federal project provides for a channel 1,500 feet wide dredged to 40 feet in the eastern 900 feet, and 35 feet in the western 600 feet. The channel is well marked by lighted buoys.

(51) **Boston South Channel** leads from Broad Sound in a southwesterly and westerly direction to President Roads. A Federal project provides for a channel 1,200 feet wide dredged to 30 feet deep. The channel is marked by lighted and unlighted buoys. Sunken wrecks are in the vicinity of Lighted Buoy 5 and along the south side of the channel in the vicinity of Lighted Buoy 9.

(53) **President Roads** is the area between Deer Island and Governors Island Flats, north of Long Island, and north-northeastward of Spectacle Island. North Channel, South Channel, The Narrows, Nubble Channel, and Sculpin Ledge Channel are entrances to Boston Main Channel and converge at President Roads. This is a dense traffic area for fast ferries, merchant ships, tug and barge units, and recreational boaters. Roads is Boston Main Channel and the entrance into Boston Inner Harbor. (54) **Nantasket Roads**, westward of the southern entrance to The

(54) **Nantasket Roads**, westward of the southern entrance to The Narrows, is a good anchorage with depths up to 50 feet. There are numerous shoals in it that must be avoided by deep-draft vessels; the chart is the guide.

(55) **The Narrows** is a channel that extends from Nantasket Roads northwest to President Roads. It is bounded on the northeast side by Great Brewster Spit and Lovell Island and on the southwest side by Georges Island and Gallops Island. Depths of about 26 feet can be carried in the well-marked channel, however, shoals with considerably lesser depths are along the edges of the channel.

(56) Because of the strong currents and sharp turns, it is necessary to conn a ship by eye through the approaches and in The Narrows channel. The navigator must take precautions to prevent being set off course by crosscurrents sweeping in or out of Black Rock Channel and the channel between Gallops Island and Georges Island.

(58) **Black Rock Channel** leads into The Narrows from northeastward between Great Brewster Spit on the southeast and Lovell Island and Ram Head Flats on the northwest. The channel is marked by buoys. There is an unmarked ledge covered 8 feet nearly in midchannel. The channel is used only by small local craft and is not recommended for strangers. (59) A channel 250 yards wide leads into The Narrows from westward between Georges Island and Gallops Island. A light is on the north side

of the channel near the end of the shoal off the southeast end of Gallops Island. The channel is suitable only for quick-working vessels on account of the sharp turn into The Narrows.

Table of Selected Chart Notes

NOTE C " V The Upper Weymouth Fore River is marked with uncharted aids.

Corrected through NM Aug. 30/08 Corrected through LNM Aug. 19/08

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

Mercator Projection Scale 1:25,000 at Lat. 42°19'

North American Datum of 1983 (World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See

navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners. During some winter months or when endan-gered by ice, certain aids to navigation are replaced by other types or removed. For details see U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

CAUTION

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 1 for important supplemental information.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

CAUTION

Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117. Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial

broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.
Station positions are shown thus:

⊙(Accurate location) o(Approximate location)

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, U.S. Coast Guard, and Department of the Navy.

CAUTION

Mariners are warned to stay clear of the protective riprap surrounding navigational light structures shown thus:

Fixed and floating obstructions, some submerged, may exist within the magenta tinted bridge construction area. Mariners are advised to proceed with caution.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

NOAA Weather RADIO BROADCASTS
The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Boston, MA KHB-35 Essex Marine, MA WNG-574

PLANE COORDINATE GRID

(based on NAD 1927)

The Massachusetts State Grid is indicated on this chart by dotted ticks at 10,000 foot intervals.

CAUTION

BASCULE BRIDGE CLEARANCES

For bascule bridges, whose spans do not open to a full upright or vertical position, unlimited vertical clearance is not available for the entire charted horizontal clearance.

SMALL CRAFT WARNINGS

Year round small-craft warnings will be displayed during daytime only on Metropolitan District Commission Police Patrol Boats underway in Inner Boston Harbor from Nantasket Beach (42*16.2* N, 70° 51.5* W) to waters around Georges and Lovell Islands.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 1. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 1st Coast Guard District in Boston, MA or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.352" northward and 1.822" eastward to agree with this chart.

PRECAUTIONARY AREA

Traffic within the Precautionary Area may consist of vessels operating between Boston Harbor and one of the established traffic lanes. Mariners are advised to exercise extreme care in navigating within this area.

Recommended traffic lanes have been established for the approach to Boston Harbor. Use charts 13200 and 13267.

NOTE Z NO-DISCHARGE ZONE, 40 CFR 140

NO-DISCHARGE ZONE, 40 CFR 140
Under the Clean Water Act, Section 312, all vessels operating within a No-Discharge Zone (NDZ) are completely prohibited from discharging any sewage, treated or untreated, into the waters. All vessels with an installed marine sanitation device (MSD) that are navigating, moored, anchored, or docked within a NDZ must have the MSD disabled to prevent the overboard discharge of sewage (treated or untreated) or install a holding tank. Regulations for the NDZ are contained in the U.S. Coast Pilot. Additional information concerning the regulations and requirements may be obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) web site: http://www.epa.gov/owow/oceans/regulatory/vessel_sewage/.

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea. 1972. Demarcation lines are shown thus:

CAUTION

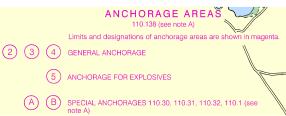
CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at

NOTE X

Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of the other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Guif coast of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in most cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the jurisdiction of the states. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to modification.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, N/A/A, Silver Service, Month (1991), 2020. Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

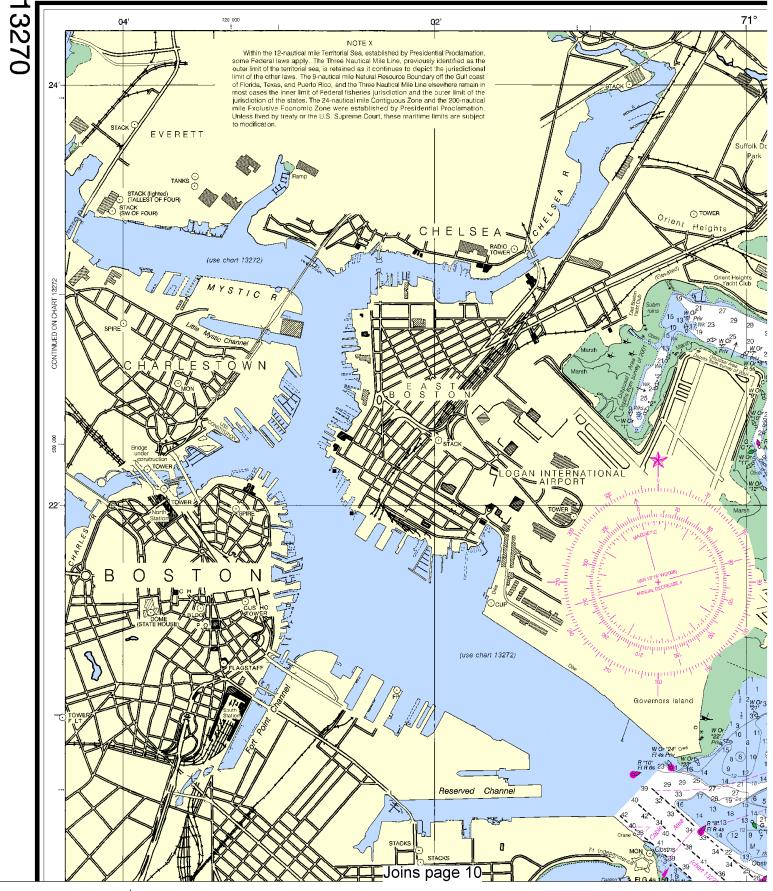


PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

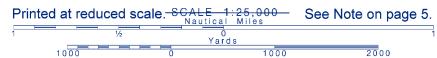
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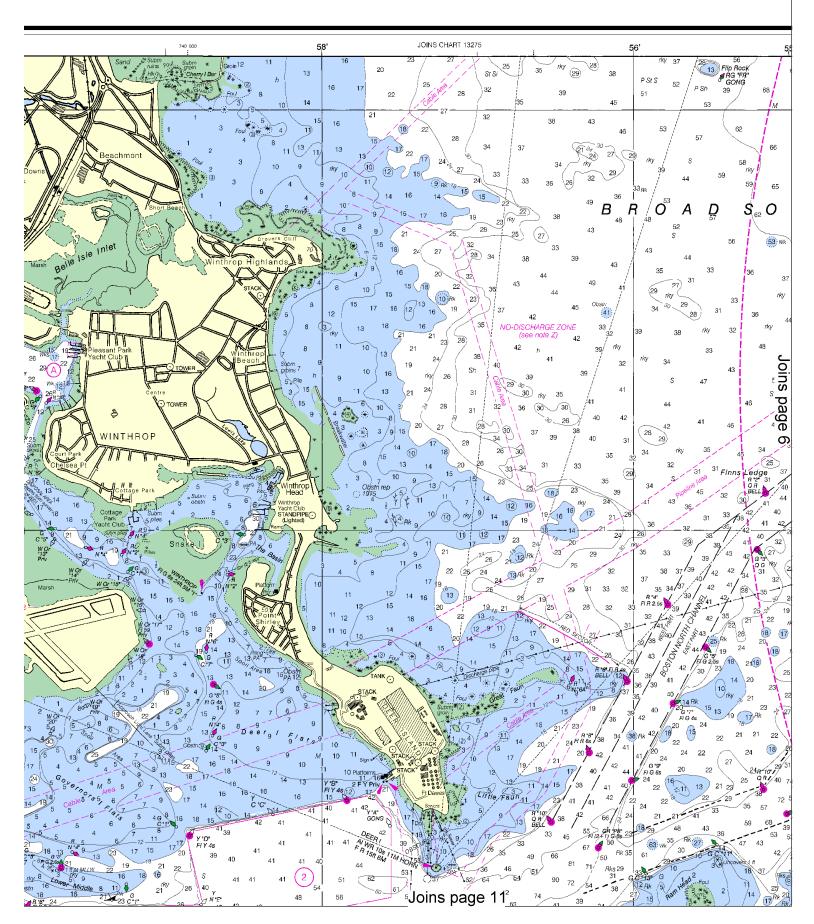
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TOWN RIVER:							
ENTRANCE CHANNEL	28.7	28.9	26.3	3-07	300	0.7	35
HOLE POINT REACH	29.1	27.1	27.0	3-07	100-300	0.5	35
QUINCY REACH	A2.9	1.3	3.4	3-07	100	0.2	15

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

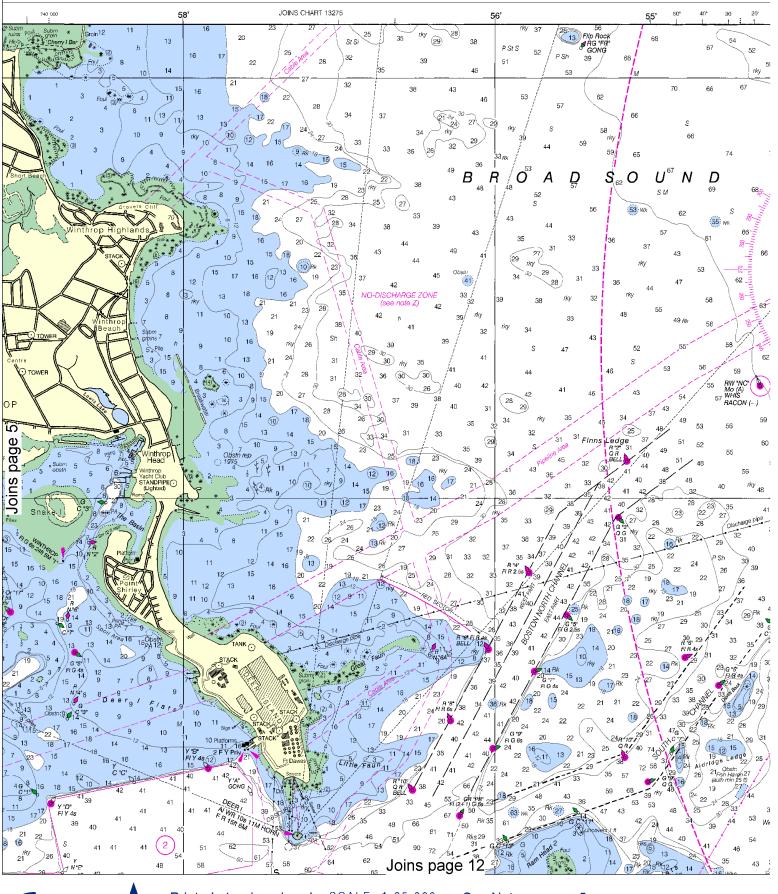




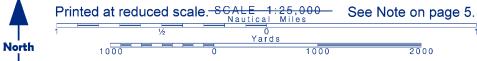


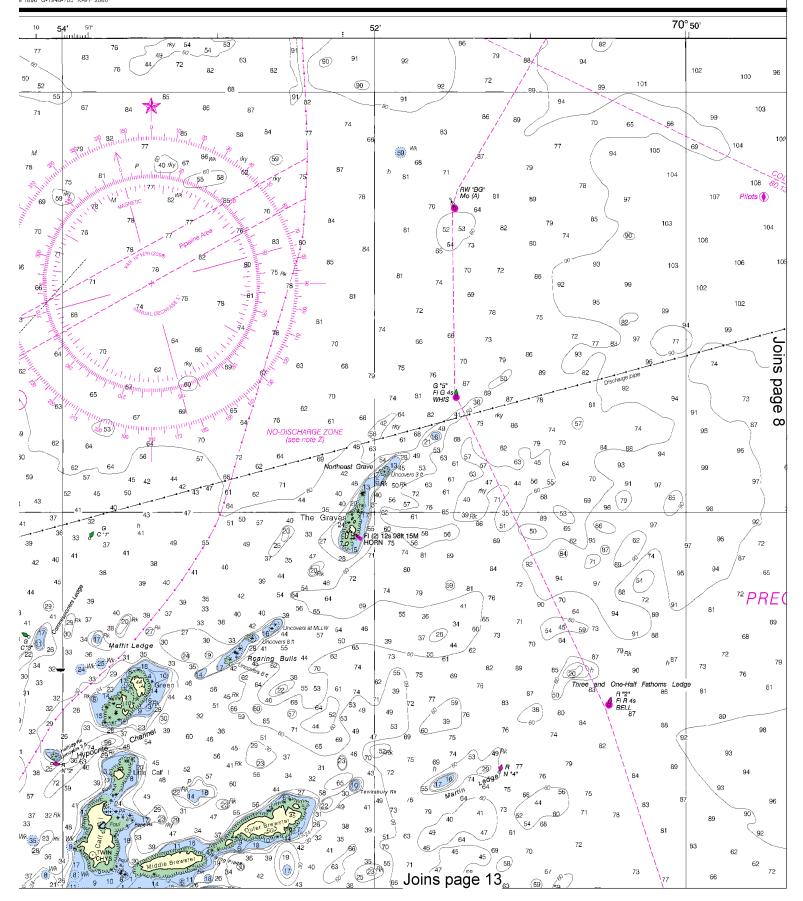


This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale. The new scale is 1:33333. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.





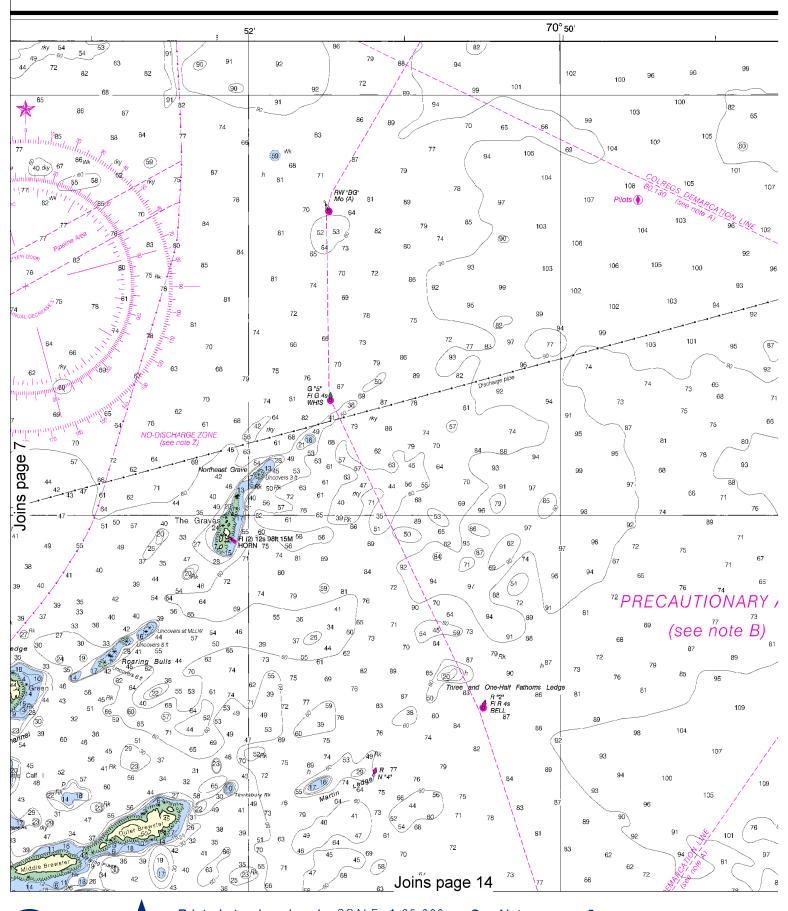




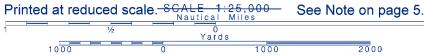
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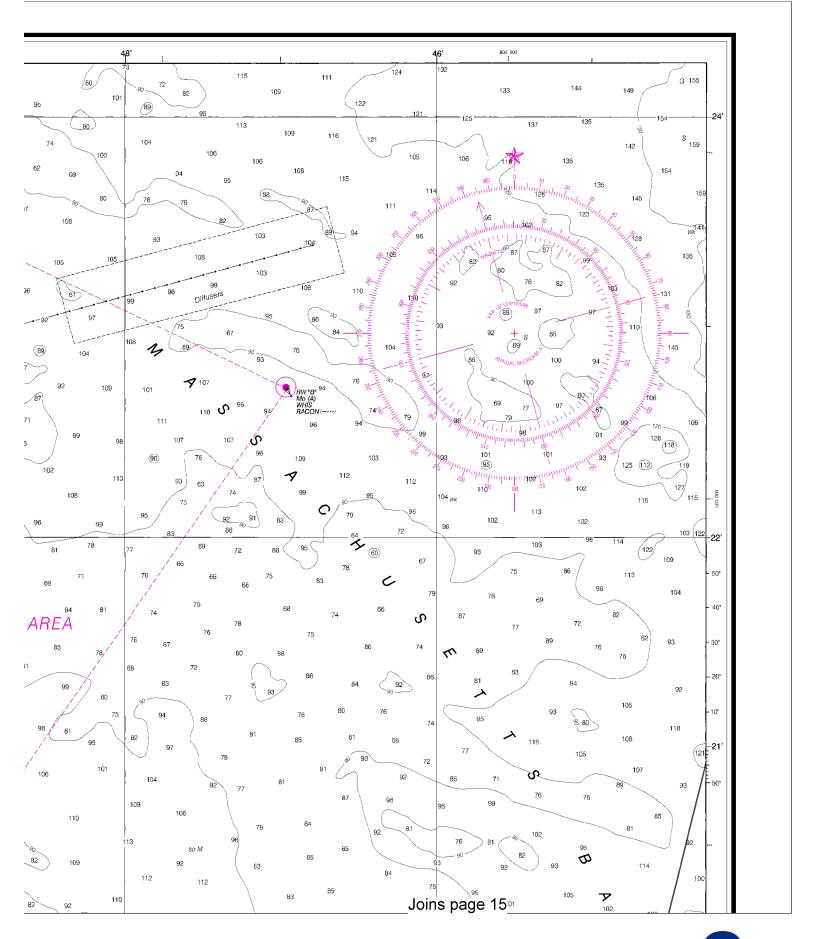
NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 0711 2/12/2011,

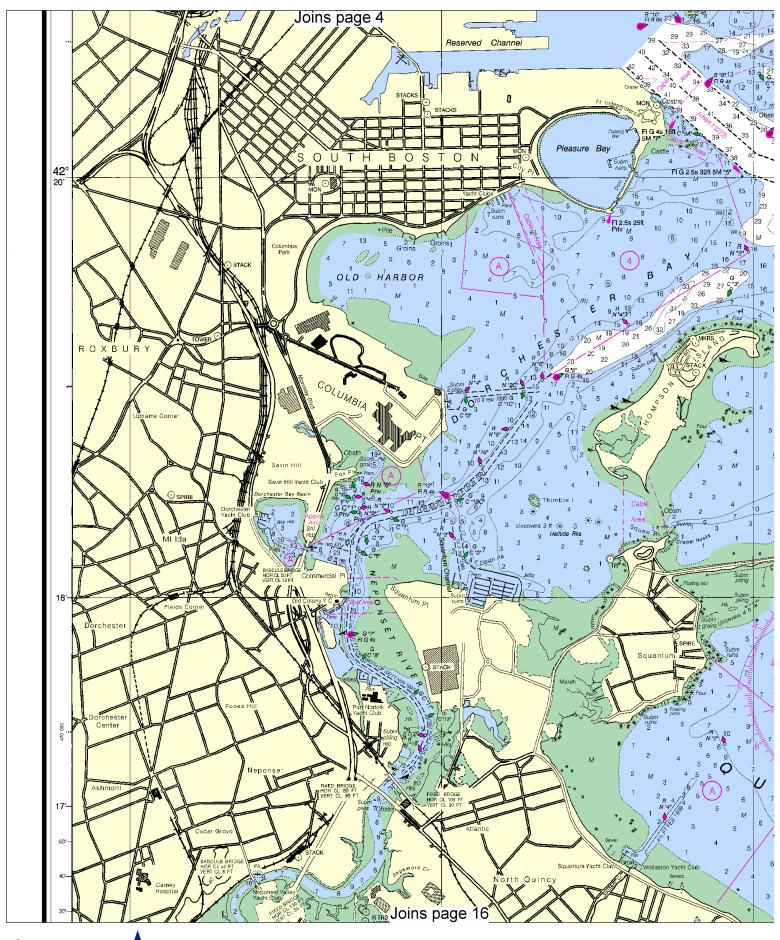
Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: 0810 8/27/2010.



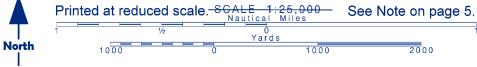


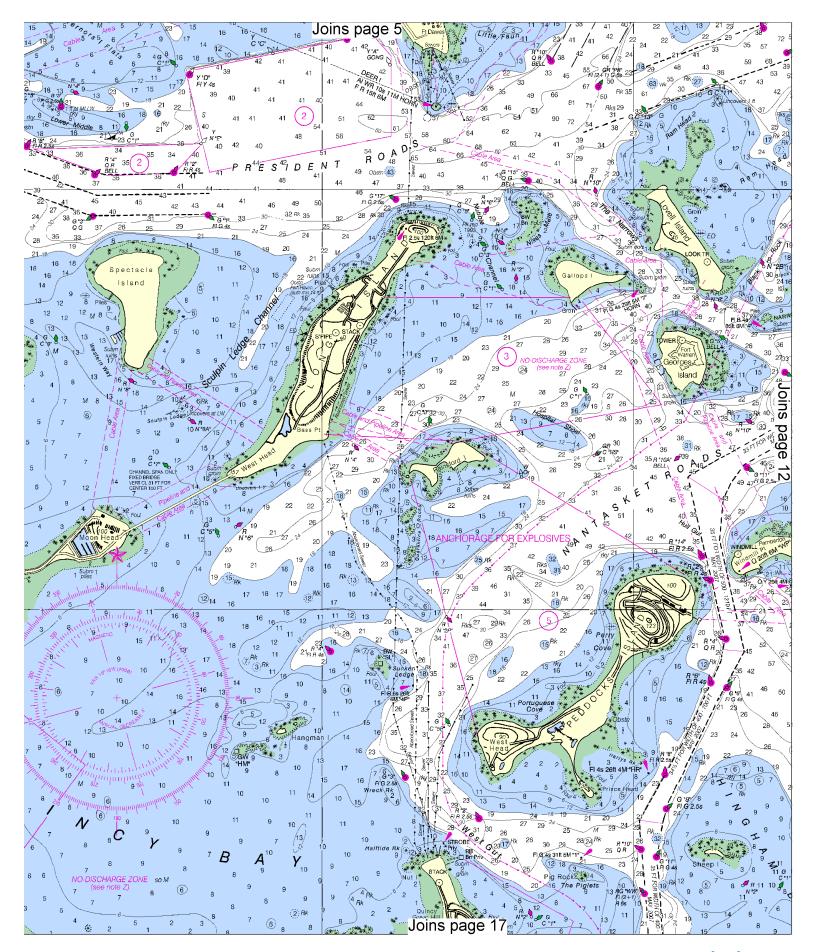


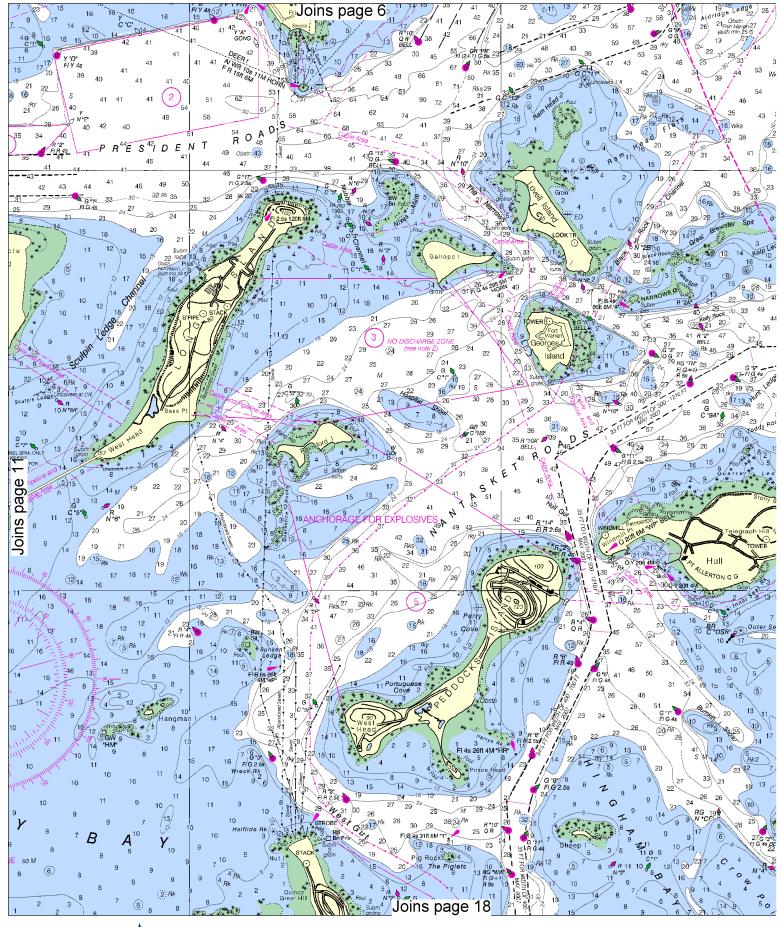




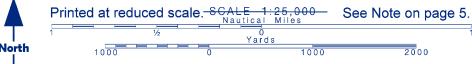


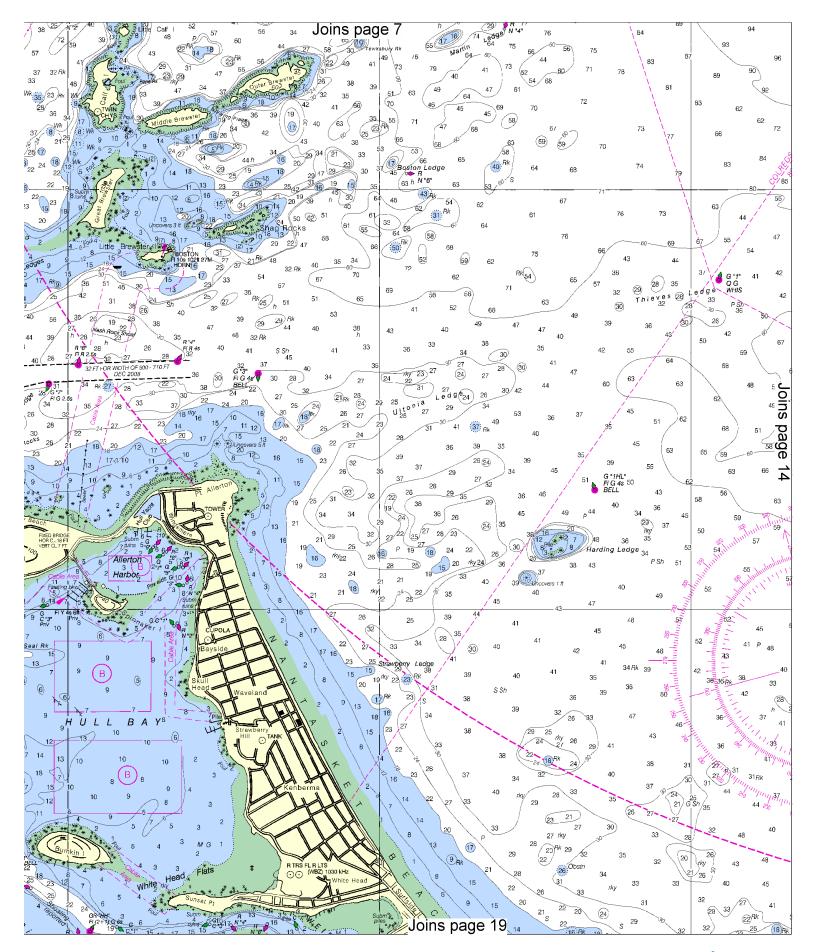


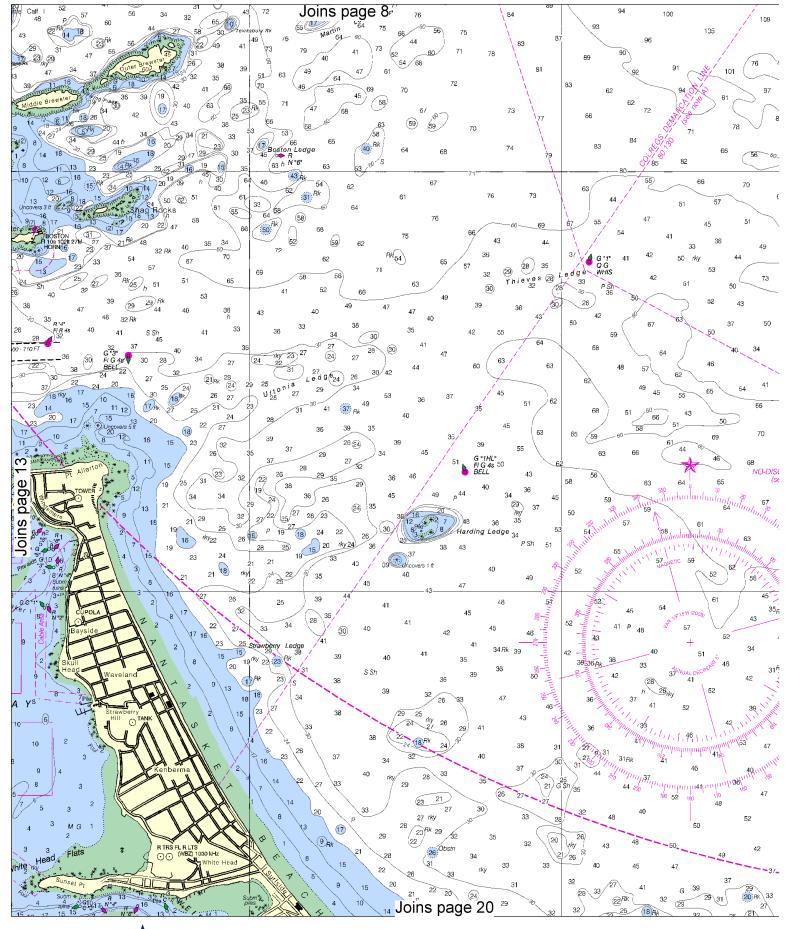




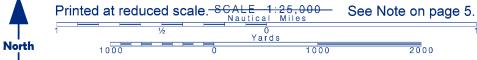


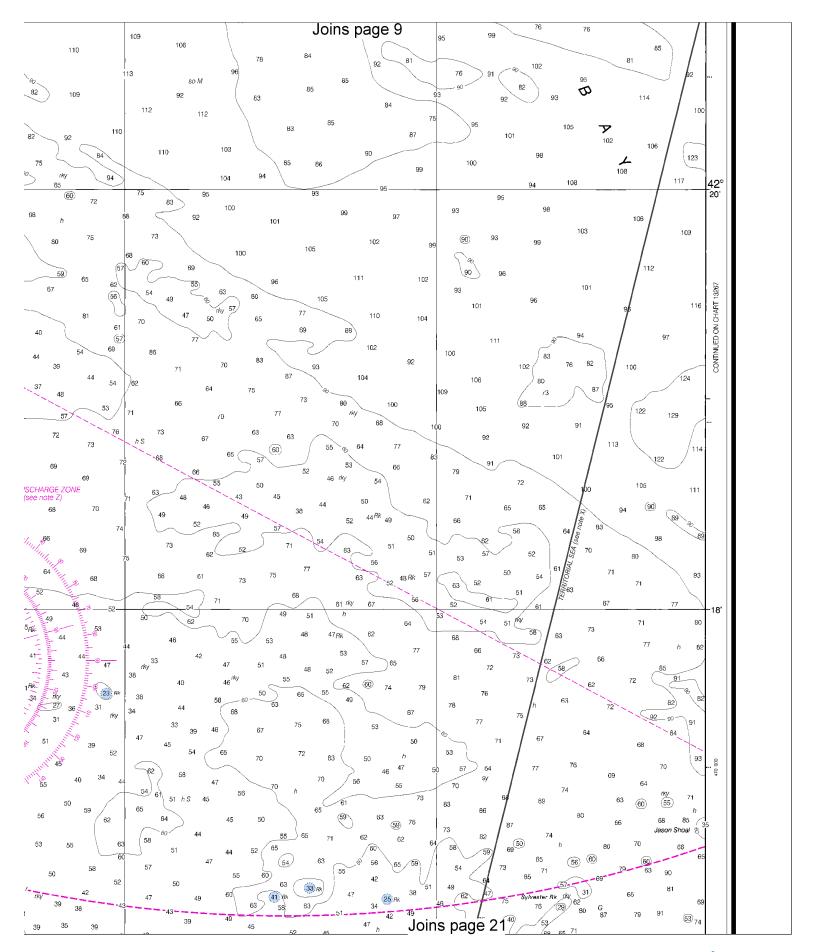


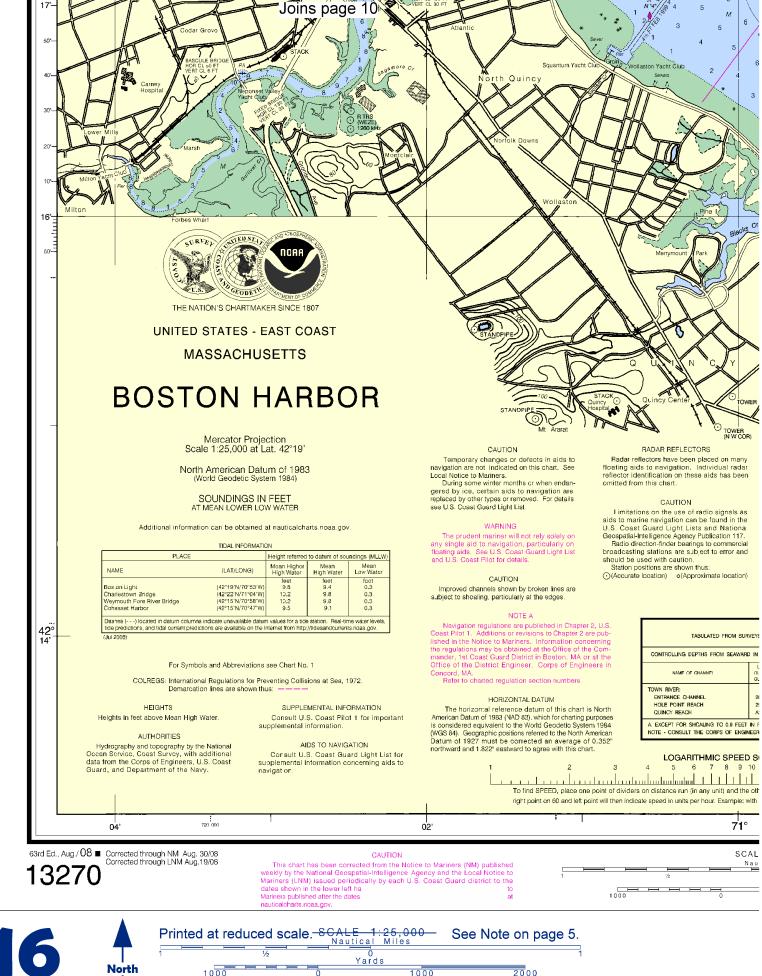


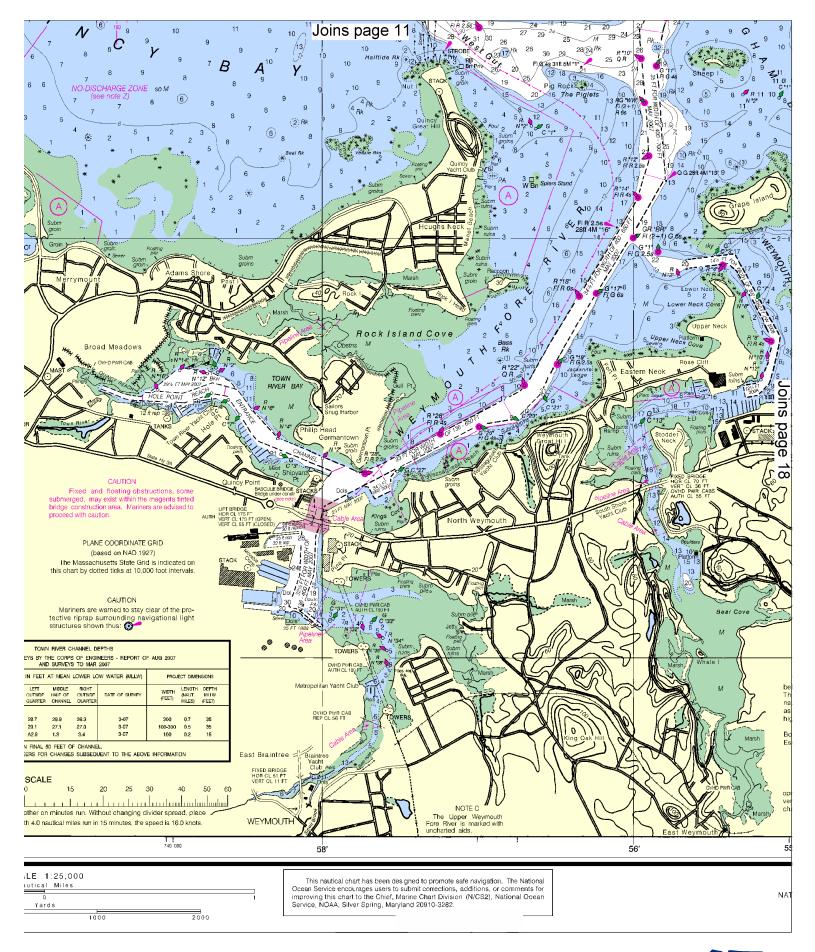


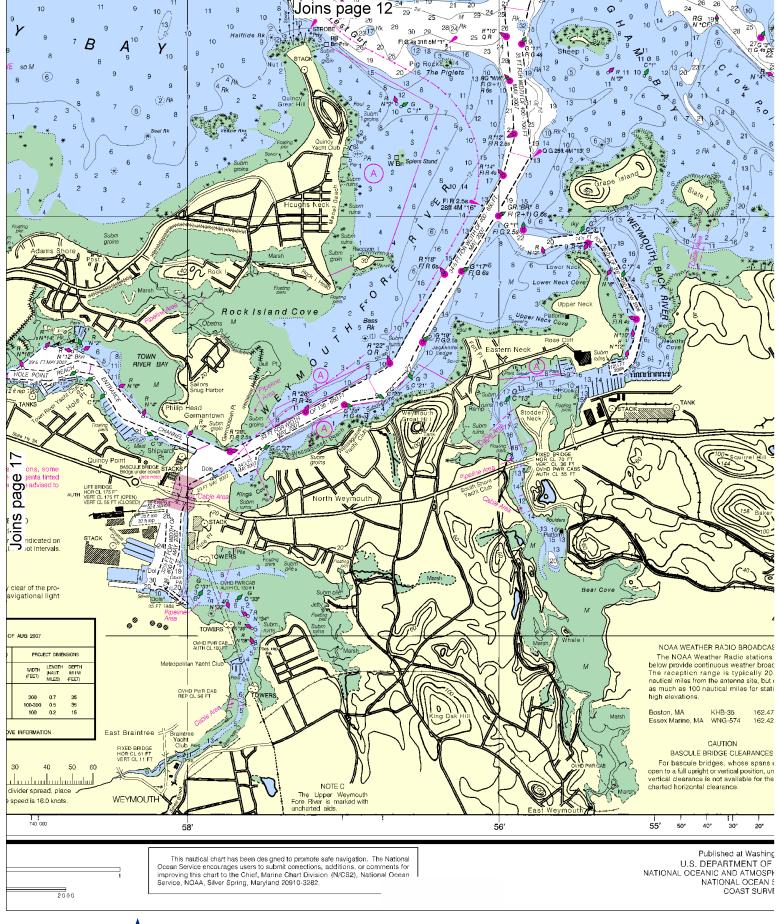




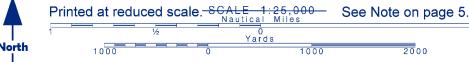


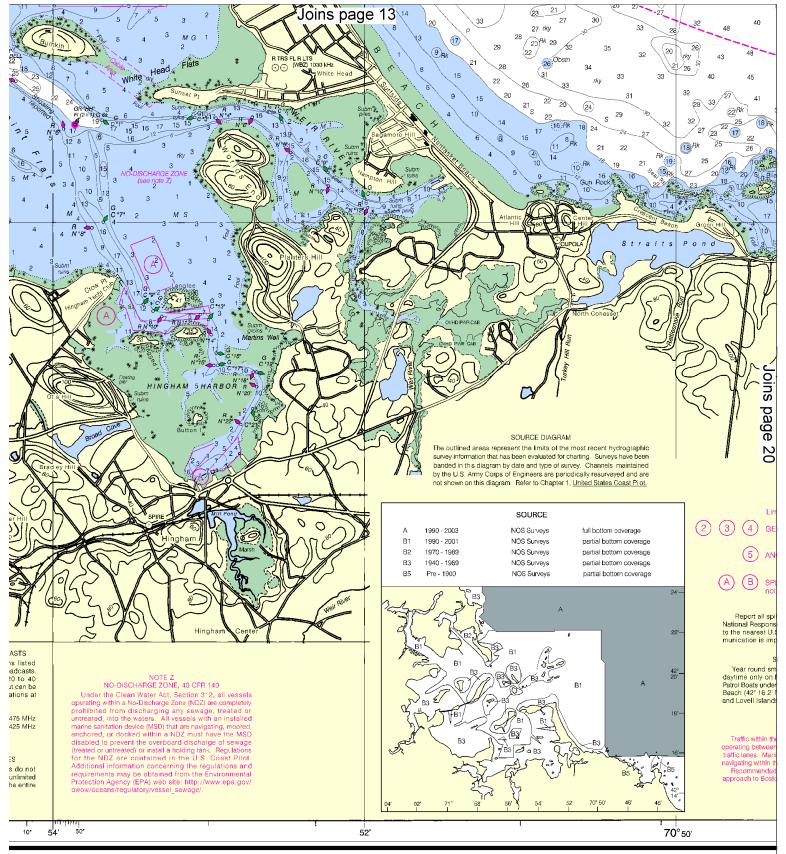












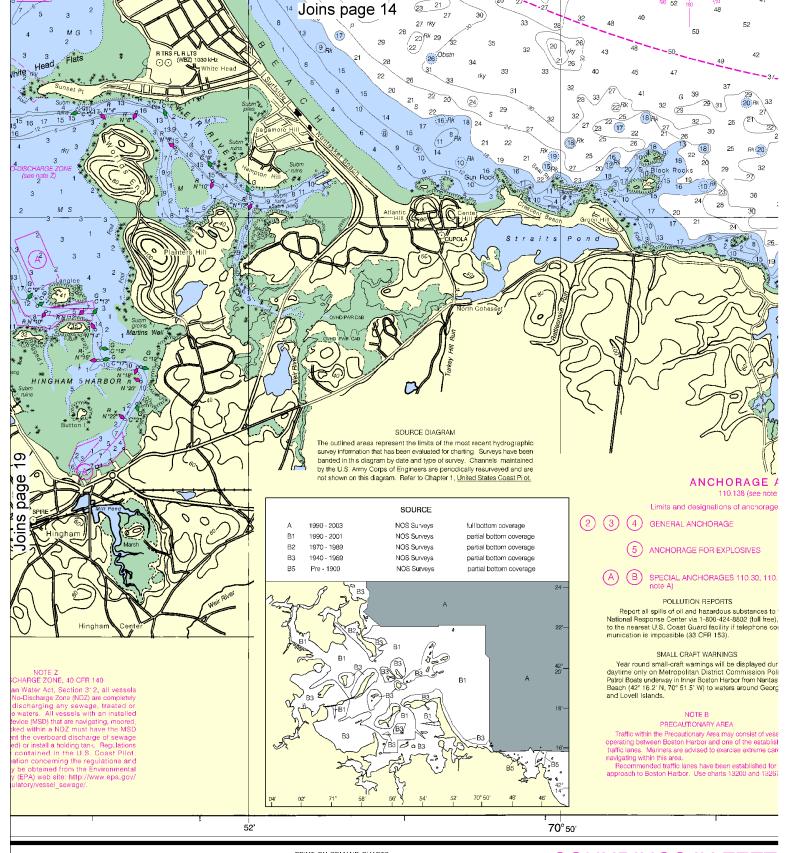
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SOUNDING



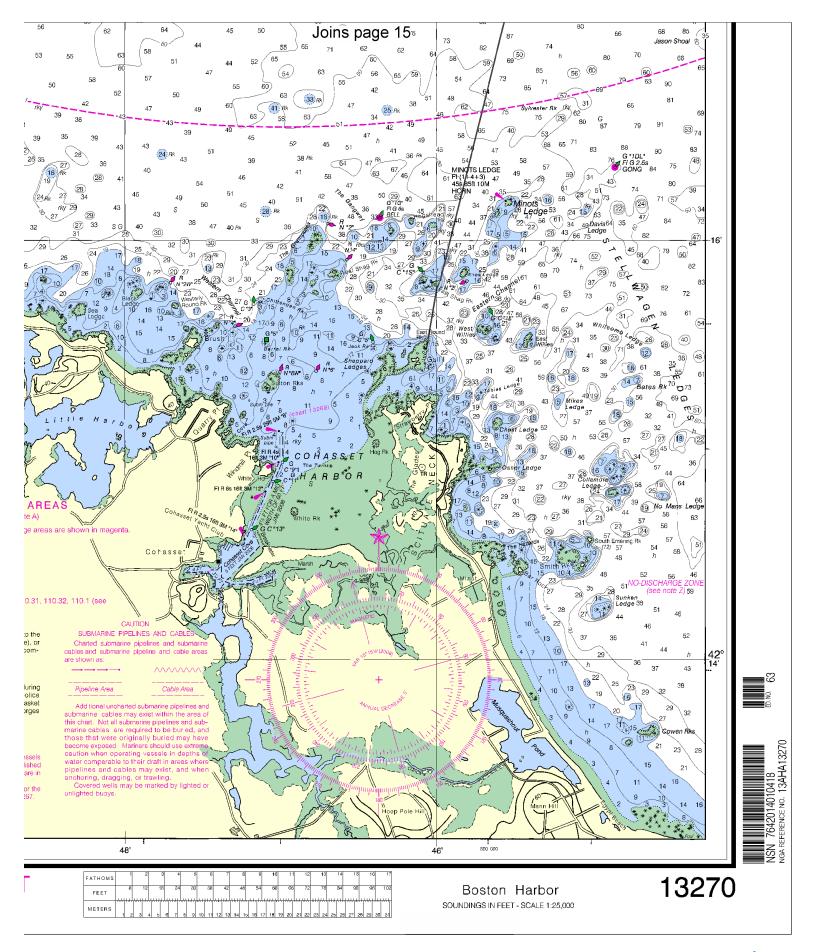
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SOUNDINGS IN FEET



Printed at reduced scale. SCALE 1:25,000
Nautical Miles See Note on page 5. Yards 2000 1000 1000



EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.

Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls

to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Distress Call Procedures

- 1. Make sure radio is on.
- 2. Select Channel 16.
- 3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
- 4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
- Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
- 6. Release transmit button.
- Wait for 10 seconds If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS!!

Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.

Coast Guard Point Allerton - 781-925-0166 Coast Guard Cape Gloucester - 978-283-0705 Coast Guard Boston - 617-223-3201/3208 MA Environmental Police - 800-632-8075 Coast Guard Atlantic Area Cmd - 757-398-6390

NOAA Weather Radio – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

Getting and Giving Help – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.



NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

Official NOAA Nautical Charts – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at www.oceanGrafix.com.

Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENCs®) –

ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNCs[™]) –

RNCs are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official BookletCharts[™] – BookletCharts[™] are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts.

Official PocketChartsTM – PocketChartsTM are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

Official U.S. Coast Pilot® – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official On-Line Chart Viewer – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer.

Official Nautical Chart Catalogs – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm.

Internet Sites: www.Noa.gov, <a href="